
5.3 SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Temporary sediment control practices include those measures that intercept and slow or detain the flow of storm water to allow sediment to settle and be trapped and include the following BMPs:

5.3.1 Sediment Control Berm.....	80
5.3.2 Silt Fence.....	84
5.3.3 Desilting Basin/ Sediment Trap.....	88
5.3.4 Check Dams.....	92
5.3.5 Sediment Wattles.....	96
5.3.6 Sediment Logs.....	100
5.3.7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming.....	104
5.3.8 Sand Bag Barrier.....	106
5.3.9 Storm Drain Inlet Protection.....	110
5.3.10 Curb Inlet Protection.....	116

Sediment Control Berm



5.3.1 Sediment Control Berm

Definition

A temporary sediment barrier consisting of salvaged topsoil, surface soils and/or compacted vegetation pushed into a small berm at midslope locations or at the top or toe of fill slopes.

Purpose

- Intercept sediment-laden sheet flow runoff, allowing runoff to infiltrate and sediment to drop out of suspension.
- Stockpiling of topsoil for future plating on slopes.

Appropriate Applications

- Below the toe of exposed and erodible slopes and soil stockpiles.
- May be utilized in place of silt fence.
- May be constructed in conjunction with topsoil salvage operations. Soil may be reincorporated into adjacent slopes upon completion of final slope geometry.

Limitations

- May require additional BMPs where concentrated flows are involved.
- Can create a temporary sedimentation pond on the upstream side of the berm.
- Must be graded out prior to application of BMPs and seed to final slopes.
- Additional BMPs are required where profile slopes exceed 3%.

Standards and Specifications**General**

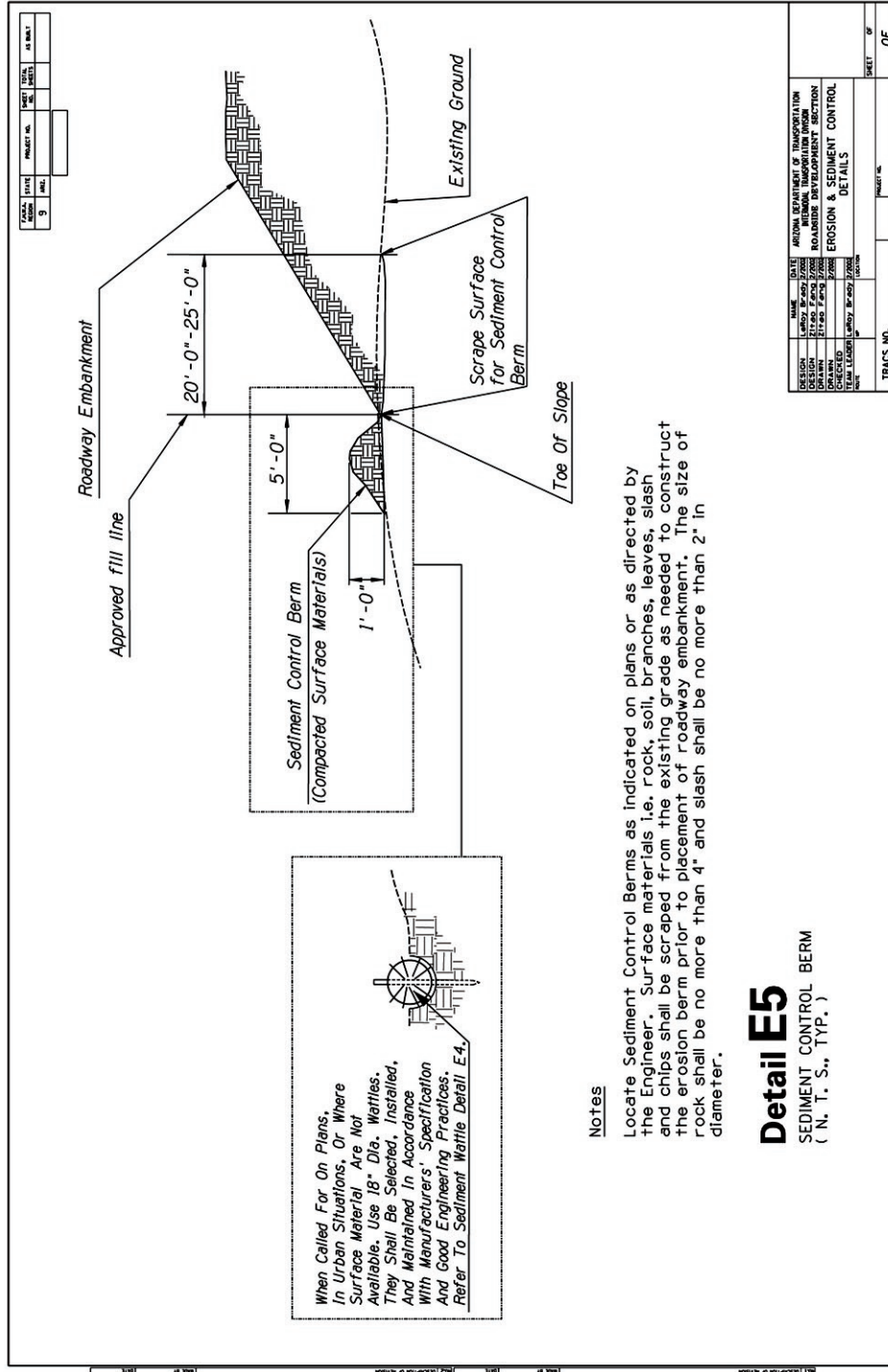
- Berm soil shall be stabilized to prevent erosion.

Installation

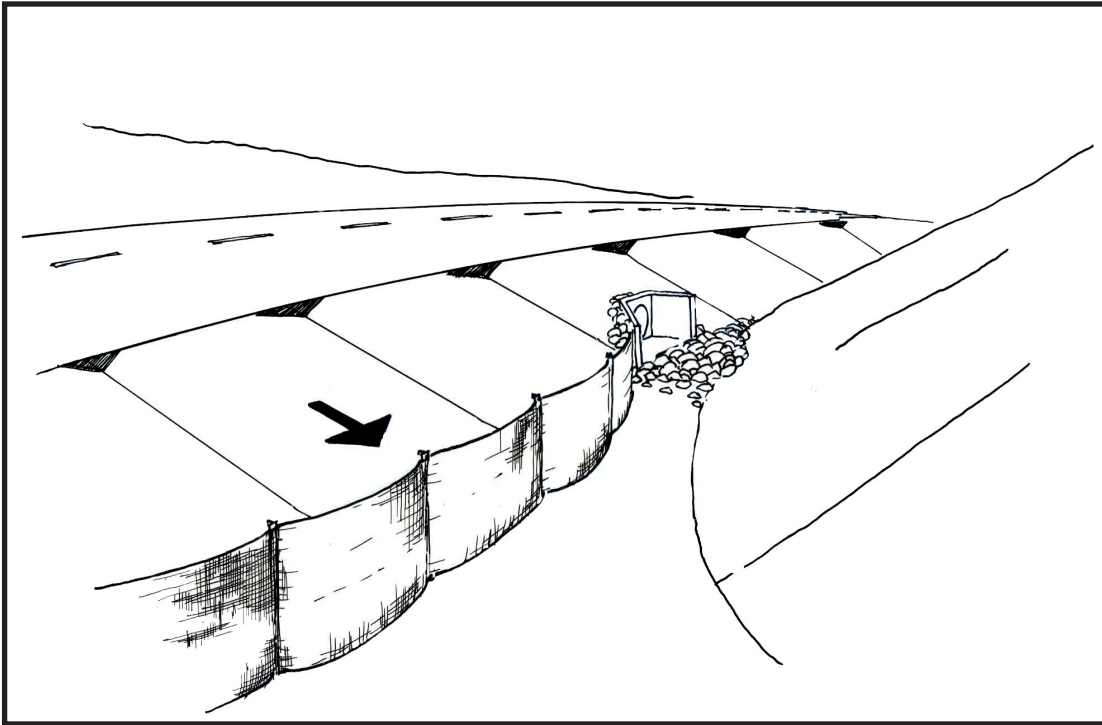
- Salvage topsoil as directed in the project plans or by the Engineer.
- Create a stabilized weir where runoff will pond and overtop berm.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Inspect for breaks and erosion in berms.
- Repair as necessary.
- Remove berm when up-slope area has been permanently stabilized. Grade area to blend in with adjacent ground.



Silt Fence



5.3.2 Silt Fence

Definition

A temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric that is entrenched into the soil and attached to posts and wire fence for support.

Purpose

- Intercept and slow sediment-laden sheet flow runoff, allowing sediment to drop out of suspension.

Appropriate Applications

- At downstream perimeter of disturbed site.
- Below the toe of exposed and erodible slopes and soil stockpiles.
- Above active riparian areas as a last line of defense.
- As check dams in swales and ditches with flow velocities of less than 1.0 ft³/s.
- Around area drains or inlets located in a sump.

Limitations

- Not practical where large flows are involved.
- Will not halt slope creep or slumping.
- Can create a temporary sedimentation pond on the upstream side of the fence and cause temporary flooding.

- Must be removed following final approved stabilization of disturbed area.
- Typical fabric lifespan is between five and eight months.

Standards and Specifications

General

- Filter fabric must be trenched in to be effective.
- Upstream drainage area is limited to 1 acre/100 feet of silt fence.
- Use caution when installing in highly erodible soils: sediment-laden sheetflow may collapse fence.

Design and Sizing Criteria

Maximum Allowable Slope Length

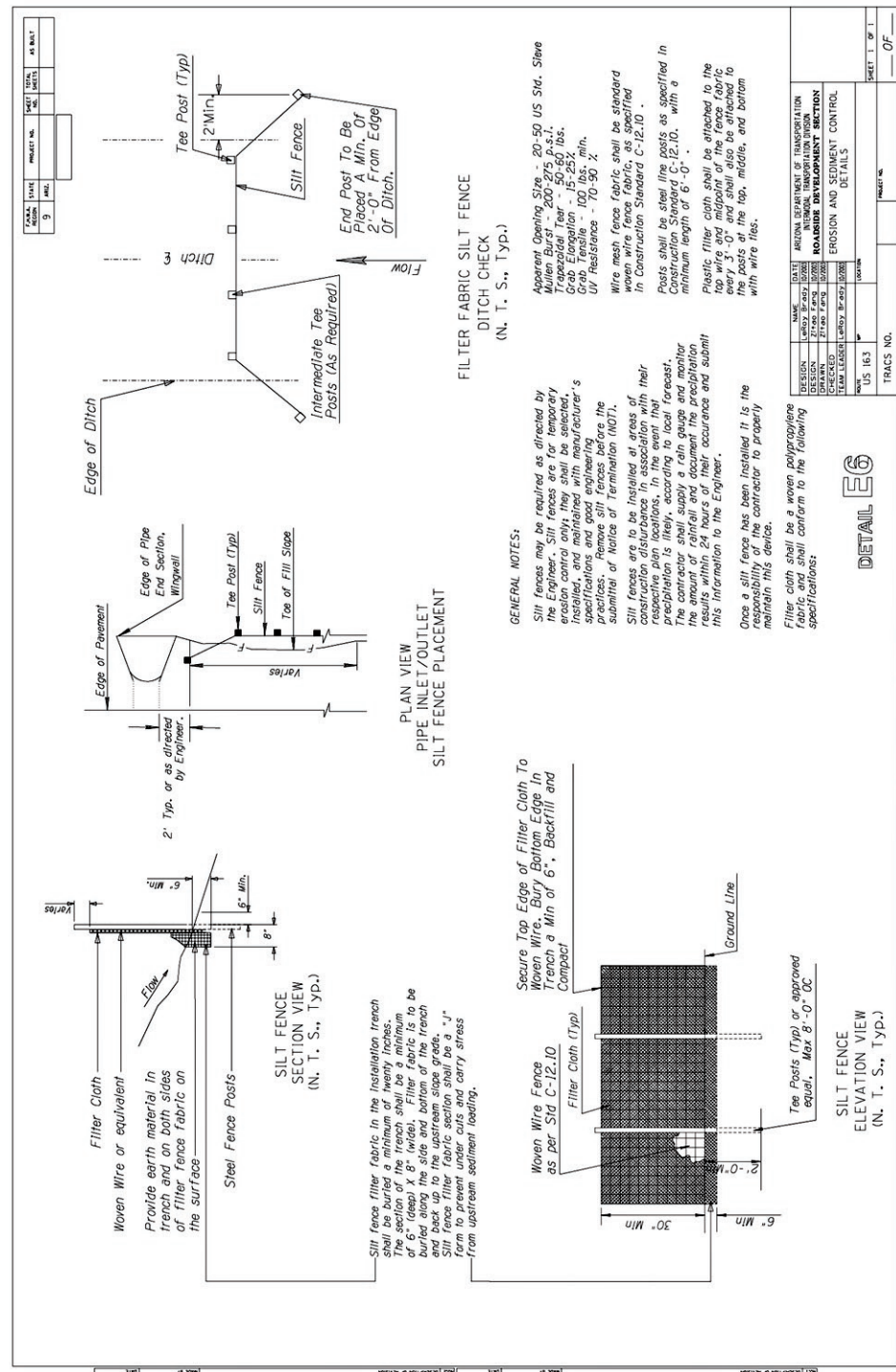
- Select filter fabric based on soil conditions at the project site. Refer to manufacturer's specifications.
- Wire mesh backing and posts shall be sized as specified in the contract documents.

Installation

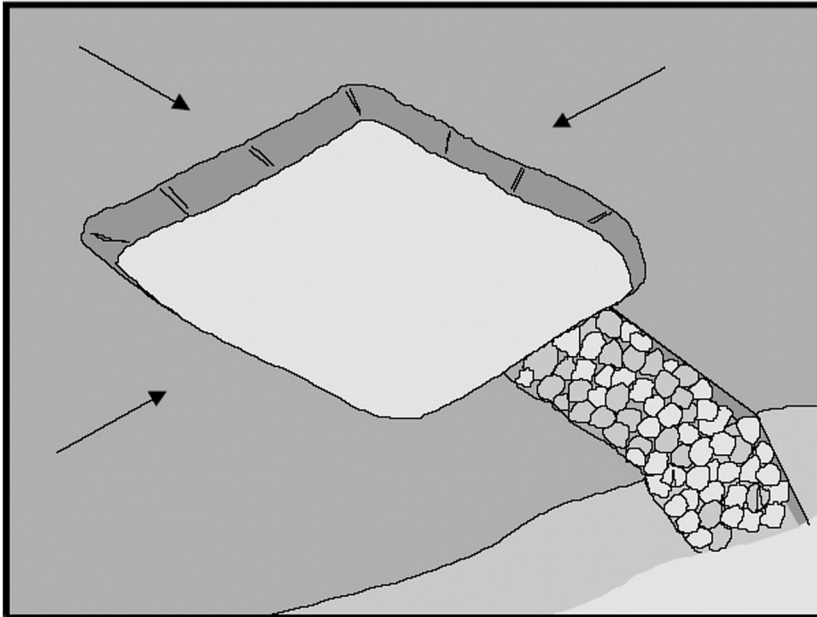
- Compact backfill for tight seal at base.
- Install fence along contour of slopes.
- Overlap seams between sections.
- Finish with ends up-slope to prevent runoff around fence.
- Consider installing fence a minimum 5 feet away from toe of slope to allow space for ponding.
- Provide sufficient room for sediment removal equipment between the silt fence and the toe of slope, or other obstructions.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Inspect for depth of sediment, splits or tears in fabric, undercutting, fabric attachment to the fence posts and to confirm that the posts are firmly in the ground.
- Repair as necessary.
- Remove sediment when it reaches one-third the height of the fence. Removed sediment shall be incorporated into the project at locations approved by the Engineer or removed from the right-of-way.
- Remove fence when up-slope area has been permanently stabilized. Fill and compact post holes and fabric trench, remove accumulated sediment and grade area to blend in with adjacent ground.



Desilting Basin/Sediment Trap



5.3.3 Desilting Basin/Sediment Trap

Definition

A temporary basin formed by excavation and/or constructing an embankment so that sediment-laden runoff is temporarily detained.

Purpose

- To slow the velocity of runoff and allow sediment to settle out before the water is discharged.

Appropriate Applications

- Projects under construction during the rainy season.
- Where sediment-laden water may enter the drainage system or watercourses.
- At outlets of disturbed soil areas measuring between 5 and 10 acres.

Limitations

- Alternative BMPs should be considered before selecting temporary basins.
- Require large surface areas to permit settling of sediment.
- Not appropriate for drainage areas greater than 75 acres.
- Not appropriate in live streams.
- If safety is a concern, basins may require protective fencing.
- Size may be limited by availability of right-of-way.

Standards and Specifications

For common drainage locations that serve an area with 10 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm from each disturbed area drained must be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site. Where no calculation has been performed, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin, providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained, shall be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site (*APDES General Permit*).

- Limit the contributing area to the basin to only runoff from disturbed soil areas. Where possible, use temporary dikes and swales to divert runoff from undisturbed areas away from the basin.
- Basin length shall be more than two times basin width; the length shall be measured by measuring the distance between the inlet and outlet.
- Basin depth must be 3 feet minimum and 5 feet maximum.
- A professional Civil Engineer registered with the state of Arizona shall design basins with an impounding levee greater than 5 feet tall, measured from the lowest point of the impounding area to the highest point of the levee, and basins capable of impounding more than 35,000 cubic feet. The design must be submitted to the Engineer for approval at least 7 days prior to the basin construction. The design shall include maintenance requirements, including sediment and vegetation removal, to ensure continuous function of the basin outlet and bypass structures.
- Design and locate basins so that they can be maintained. Construct basins prior to the rainy season and construction activities.
- Basins, regardless of size and storage volume, shall include features to accommodate overflow or bypass flows that exceed the design storm event. The calculated basin volume and proposed location shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval at least 3 days prior to the basin construction.
- Basins shall be designed to drain within 72 hours following storm events.
- The outflow from the basin shall be provided with outlet protection to prevent erosion and scouring of the embankment and channel.
- Basin shall be located: (1) by excavating a suitable area or where a low embankment can be constructed across a swale, (2) where post-construction (permanent) detention basins will be constructed, (3) where failure would not cause loss of life or property damage, and (4) where the basins can be maintained on a year-round basins to provide access for maintenance, including sediment removal and sediment stockpiling in a protected area, and to maintain the basin to provide required capacity.
- Areas under embankments, structural works, and basin must be cleared, stripped of vegetation in accordance with Standard Specifications.

Desilting Basin/ Sediment Trap

- Basin inlets shall be located to maximize travel distance to the basin outlet.
- Rock or vegetation shall be used to protect the basin inlet and slopes against erosion.
- A forebay, constructed upstream of the basin may be provided to remove debris and larger particles.
- Principal outlet shall consist of a corrugated metal, high density polyethylene (HDPE), or reinforced concrete riser pipe with dewatering holes and an anti-vortex device and trash rack attached to the top of the riser, to prevent floating debris from flowing out of the basin or obstructing the system. This principal structure shall be designed to accommodate the inflow design storm.
- Structure shall be placed on a firm, smooth foundation with the base securely anchored with concrete or other means to prevent floatation.
- Attach riser pipe (watertight connection) to a horizontal pipe (barrel) that extends through the embankment to toe of fill. Provide anti-seep collars on the barrel.
- Cleanout level shall be clearly marked on the riser pipe.
- Avoid dewatering of groundwater to the basin during the rainy season. Insignificant quantities of accumulated precipitation may be dewatered to the basin unless precipitation is forecasted within 24 hours.
- Chain link fencing shall be provided around each basin to prevent unauthorized entry to the basin or if safety is concern. Fencing shall be in accordance with Standard Specifications.
- One of the dewatering configurations shown below for the principal outlet may be used. The contractor shall verify that the outlet is properly designed to handle the design and peak flows.

Installation

Outlet #1

- Perforate the top one-third of the riser with 0.5-inch diameter holes spaced 8 inches vertically and 10 to 12 inches horizontally.
- Wrap with well-secured filter fabric.
- Place $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gravel over perforated holes to approximately 2-inch minimum thickness to assist in prevention of clogging of dewatering holes. Gravel will naturally settle into a cone surrounding the riser pipe.

Outlet #2

- Perforate the lower one-half of the riser pipe with 0.5-inch diameter holes spaced approximately 3 inches apart, in each outside valley (corrugated metal pipe).
- Place $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gravel over perforated holes to approximately 2-inch minimum thickness to assist in prevention of clogging of dewatering holes. Gravel will

naturally settle into a cone surrounding the riser pipe.

Outlet #3

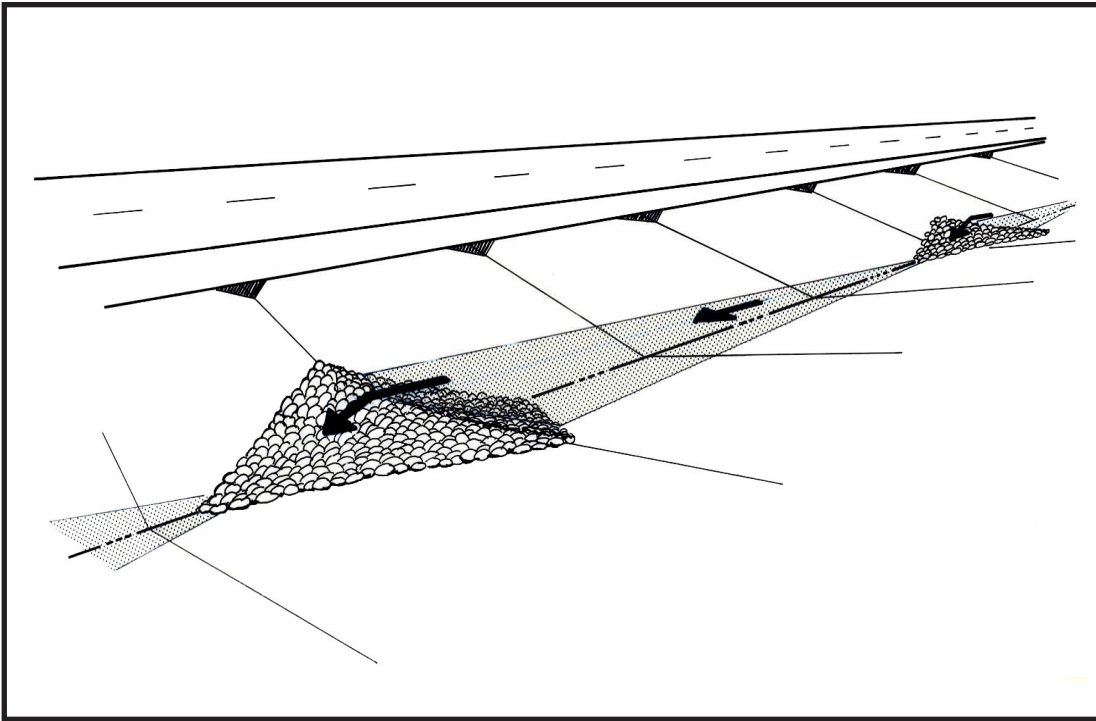
- Provide two 1-inch diameter holes above the sediment storage volume on opposite sides of the non-perforated riser pipe. This will typically provide sufficient detention time for basins to drain approximately 10 acres.
- Construct an emergency spillway to accommodate flows not carried by the principal spillway. Spillway shall consist of an open channel (earthen or vegetated) over undisturbed material (not fill) or constructed of a non-erodible riprap.
- Spillway control section, which is a level portion of the spillway channel at the highest elevation in the channel, shall be a minimum of 20 feet in length.
- Use outlet protection at the pipe outlet.

Inspections and Maintenance

Follow inspection Schedule required in Construction General Permit Part IV.H.

- Examine basin banks for seepage and structural soundness.
- Check inlet and outlet structures and spillway for any damage, obstructions or erosion.
- Repair damage, remove obstructions and stabilize if required or if directed by the Engineer.
- Remove sediment when storage zone is one-third full.
- Check barrier fencing and repair if needed or directed by the Engineer.
- Inspect temporary basins before and after rainfall events and weekly during the rest of the rainy season. During extended rainfall events, inspect at least every 24 hours.
- Examine basin banks for seepage and structural soundness.
- Check inlet and outlet structures and spillway for any damage or obstructions. Repair damage and remove obstructions as needed, or as directed by the Engineer.
- Check inlet and outlet area for erosion and stabilize if required, or if directed by the Engineer.
- Remove sediments when storage zone is one-third full.
- Check fencing for damage and repair as needed or as directed by the Engineer.

Check Dams



5.3.4 Check Dams

Definition

A small temporary or permanent dam constructed in a swale or channel.

Purpose

- Reduce the velocity of concentrated water flows.
- Reduce channel erosion.
- Allows sediment to settle.

Appropriate Applications

- Small channels which drain 10 acres or less.
- Channels constructed in erosive soils.
- Channels constructed with steep profile grades (greater than 5%).
- In temporary ditches or swales that, because of their short length of service, will not receive permanent protection.
- In permanent ditches or swales that will not receive permanent non-erodible linings.
- In ditches or swales that need protection during the establishment of grass linings.

Limitations

- Not to be used in live streams.
- Do not use in channels that have already been lined or vegetated unless erosion is expected.
- Promotes sediment trapping, which can be re-suspended during subsequent storms or removal of check dam.
- Installation may be affected if installed within Recovery Zone.

Standards and Specifications

General

Specific design criteria apply if check dam is located within the clear zone.

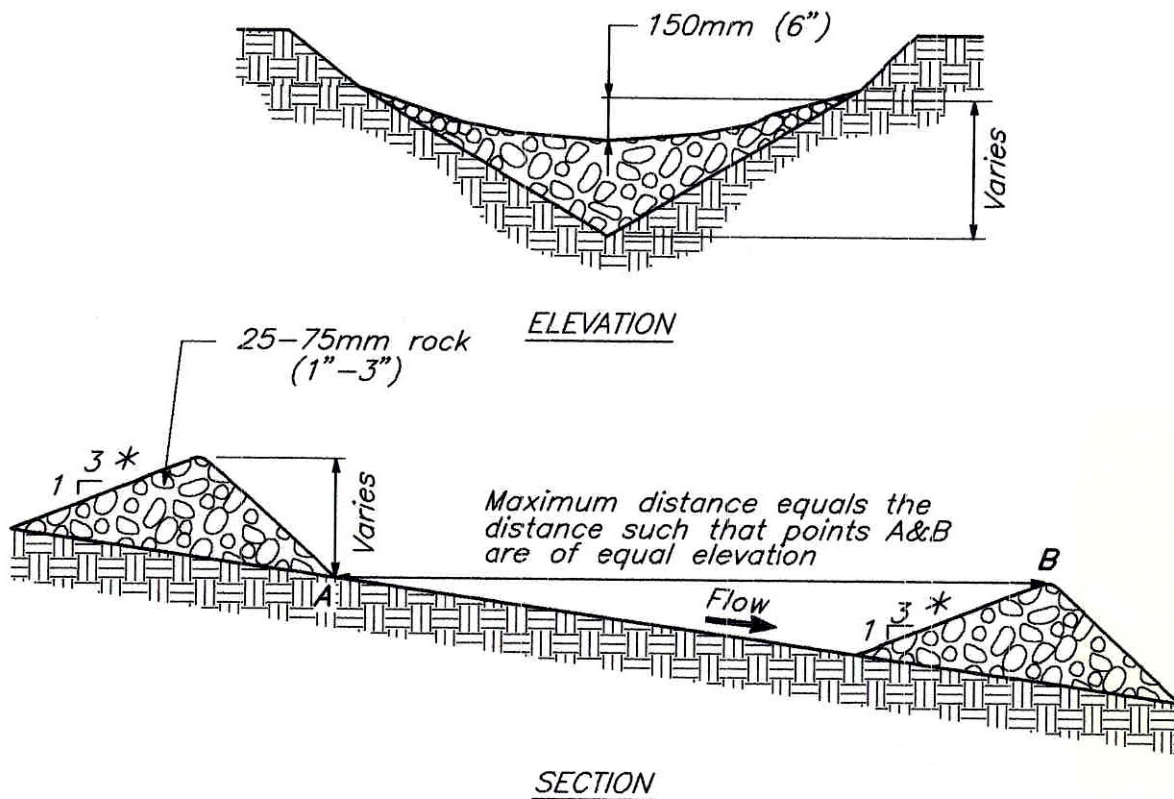
- Must be designed and constructed with adequate spillways, dissipater aprons and tie-ins to the channel banks and/or bed to protect the channel and structure during times of peak flow.
- In locating the check dam, consideration shall be given to the effects and the reach of the impounded water and sediment.
- If installation is to be permanent, the final depth of the silted ditch must be considered in the original design of the ditch.
- Check dams shall be constructed of rock.
- Rock shall be sized as specified in the contract documents or as stated in the ADOT Hydraulics Manual.
- Rock shall be large enough to stay in place given the expected design flow through the channel.

Installation

- Rock shall be placed to achieve complete coverage of the channel or swale.
- The center of the dam shall be lower than the edges.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Remove sediments when depth reaches one-third of check dam height. Removed sediment shall be incorporated into the project at locations approved by the Engineer or removed from the right-of-way.
- Erosion caused by high flows around the edges of the dam should be corrected immediately.



* Slope shall be 1V:6H if check dam is within the clear zone.

ROCK CHECK DAM

not to scale

Sediment Wattles



5.3.5 Sediment Wattles

Definition

Aspen wood excelsior, straw, flax or other similar materials that are rolled and bound into tight tubular rolls and placed on the face of slopes at regular intervals depending on the steepness of the slope.

Purpose

- Intercept runoff, reduce flow velocities, and promote infiltration.
- Release runoff as sheet flow.
- Reduce sediment from runoff.

Appropriate Applications

- At the top, face and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes.
- As check dams for small runoff volumes.

Limitations

- Offer a potential for accidental introduction of undesirable weed species if filled with straw.
- Not to be used in place of linear sediment barrier such as silt fence.

Standards and Specifications

- Materials shall be certified to be weed-free.
- Can be prefabricated or rolled tubes of erosion control blanket.
- Consideration shall be given to predation of wattles by herbivores. Some materials are more palatable to wildlife and cattle than others.
- Consideration shall be given to required lifespan of wattles. Excelsior wattles wrapped in polyethylene, jute or shredded coconut may extend lifespan up to 3 years.
- Typically left in place following final approval of soil stabilization.

Installation

- Wattles shall be installed as indicated on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer and in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- Typical installations are as follows:

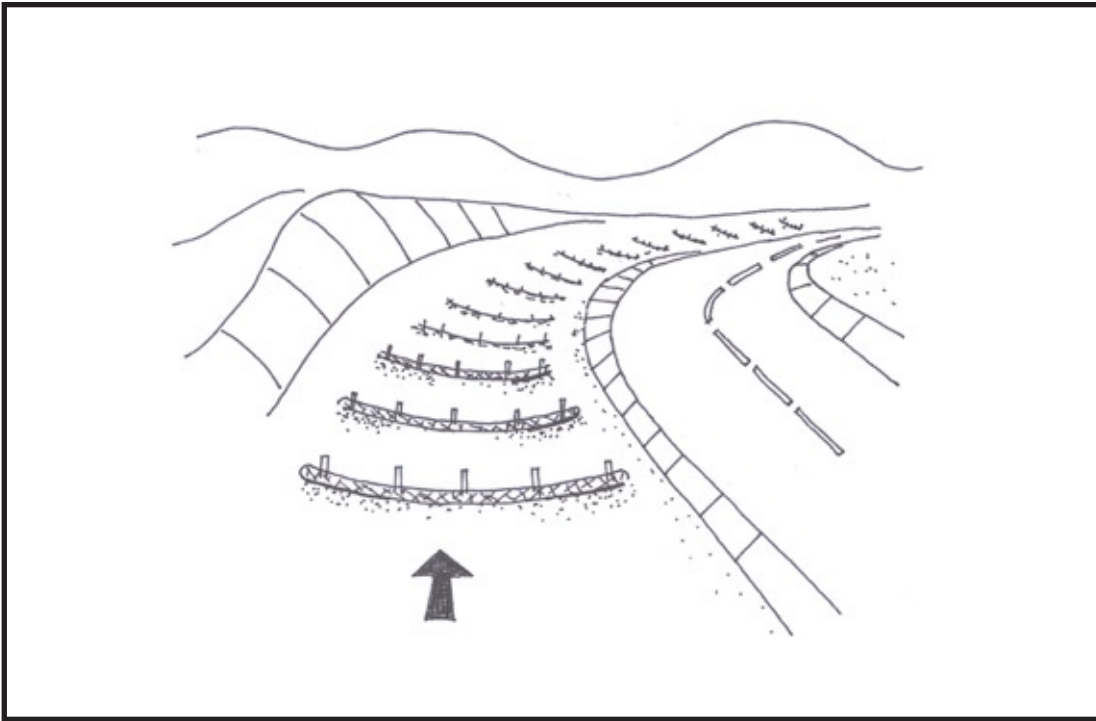
Steeper than 2 (H): 1 (V) slopes	10-foot spacing
2:1 to 3:1 slopes	20-foot
Greater than 3:1 slopes	30-foot
- The important consideration is to prevent undercutting of wattle. Therefore, subgrade preparation as directed is essential.
- Wattles may be staked with hardwood or pine stakes.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Inspect for tears, split or unraveling rolls and the evidence of erosion due to the failure of the device to reduce runoff velocity. Repair or replace as required.
- Repair any rills or gullies promptly.
- Where used as check dams, dispose of sediment when it reaches one-third the height of the wattle. Removed sediment shall be incorporated into the project at locations approved by the Engineer or removed from the right-of-way.



Sediment Logs



5.3.6 Sediment Logs

Definition

Aspen wood excelsior, straw, flax, compost, or other material that has been bound into a tight tubular roll.

Purpose

- Intercept runoff and reduce flow velocities.
- Reduce sediment from runoff.

Appropriate Applications

- As check dams in roadway ditches and channels downstream of disturbed soils.
- Around storm drain inlets associated with disturbed areas.
- Outfalls of small drainage channels or structures.

Limitations

- Not practicable where large flows are involved.
- Offer a potential for accidental introduction of undesirable weed species if filled with straw.
- Not suitable for rock subgrades where stakes cannot be securely installed.

Standards and Specifications

- Install as located on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Typical installations are as follows:

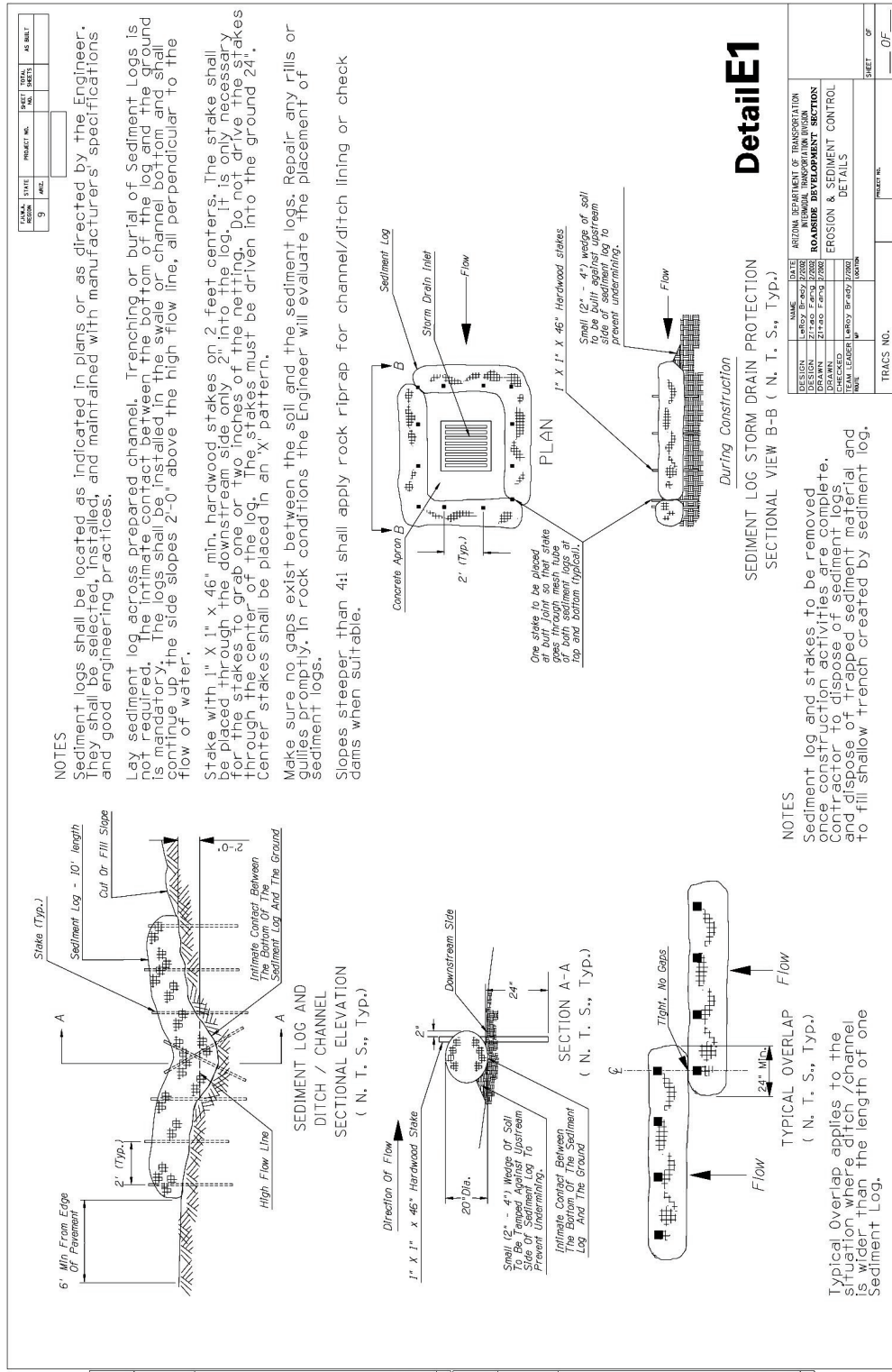
Ditch grades greater than 3%	50-foot spacing
Ditch grades less than 3%	100-foot
- Materials shall be certified to be weed-free.
- Consideration shall be given to predation of wattles by herbivores. Some materials (e.g., straw) are more palatable to wildlife and cattle than others (e.g., excelsior).
- Consideration shall be given to required lifespan of logs. Excelsior logs wrapped in polyethylene, jute or shredded coconut may extend lifespan up to 3 years.

Installation

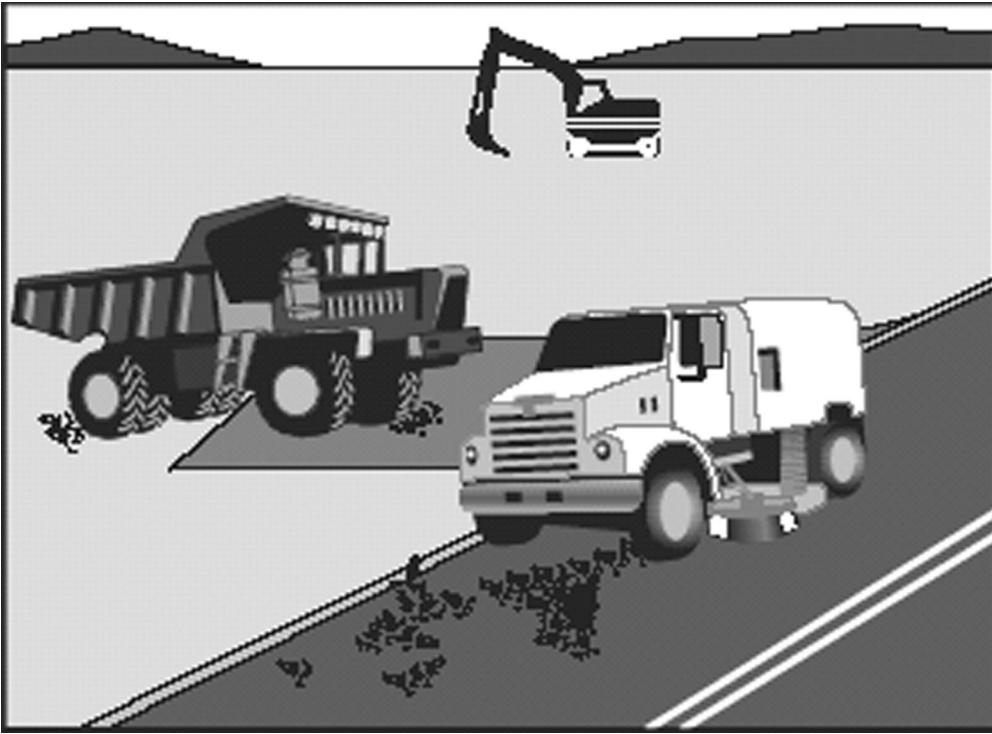
- Install as shown on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Prepare subgrade to prevent undercutting.
- Sediment logs shall be staked with hardwood or pine stakes. Tops of stakes shall be sunk to top of logs.
- Overlap ends of sediment logs a minimum 24 inches when using more than one length.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Inspect for split, torn or unraveling of logs and evidence of erosion due to failure of the installation to reduce flow velocities.
- Dispose of sediment when it reaches one-third the height of the log. Removed sediment shall be incorporated into the project at locations approved by the Engineer or removed from the right-of-way.



Street Sweeping and Vacuuming



5.3.7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

Definition

Practices to remove sediment tracked from the projects site onto public or private paved roads.

Purpose

- To keep sediment from entering a storm drain or watercourse.

Appropriate Applications

- Use where sediment is tracked from a project site onto paved public or private roads.

Limitations

- May be ineffective if soil is wet or sticky.

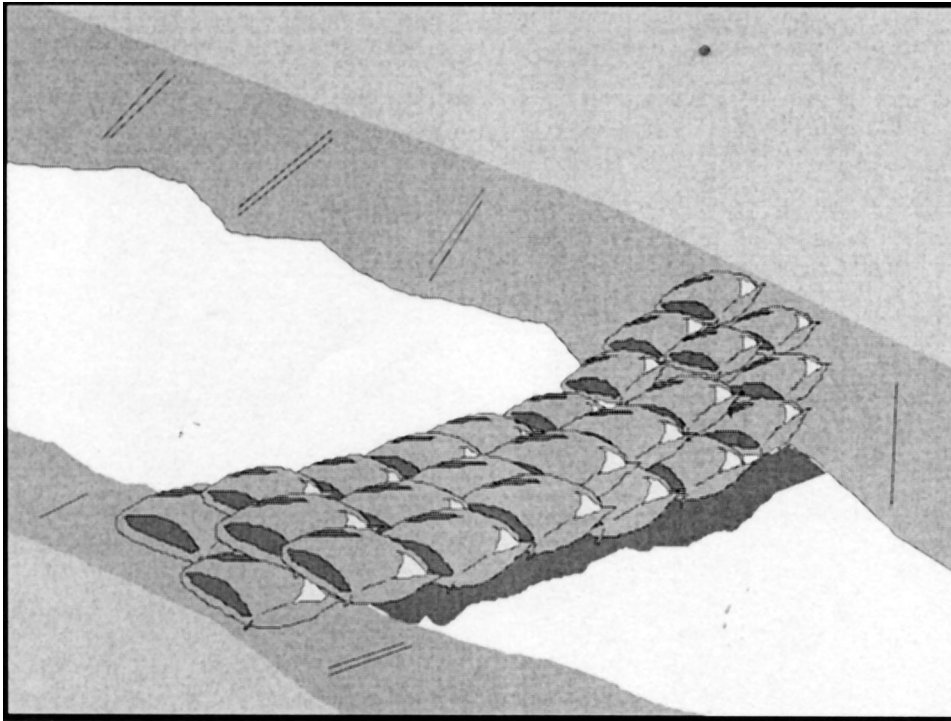
Standards and Specifications

- If not mixed with debris or trash, consider incorporating removed sediment back into project.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Inspect daily construction ingress and egress and other paved areas of sediment accumulation; sweep as necessary or as required by the Engineer.
- Dispose of sweeper waste at an approved dumpsite.

Sand Bag Barrier



5.3.8 Sand Bag Barrier

Definition

A sandbag barrier is a temporary linear sediment barrier consisting of stacked sandbags, designated to intercept and slow the flow of sediment-laden sheet flow runoff.

Purpose

- Sandbag barriers allow sediment to settle from runoff before water leaves the construction site. Sandbags can also be used where flows are moderately concentrated, such as ditches, swales, and storm drain inlets to divert and/or detain flows.

Appropriate Applications

- Along the perimeter of a site.
- Along streams and channels.
- Below the toe of exposed and erodible slopes.
- Down slope of exposed soil areas.
- Around stockpiles.
- Across channels to serve as a barrier for utility trenches or provide a temporary channel crossing for construction equipment, to reduce stream impacts.

- Parallel to a roadway to keep sediment off paved areas.
- At the top of slopes to divert roadway runoff away from disturbed slopes.
- To divert or direct flow or create a temporary sediment basin.
- During construction activities in stream beds when the contributing drainage area is less than 5 acres.
- When extended construction period limits the use of either silt fences or straw bale barriers.
- Along the perimeter of vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance areas or chemical storage areas.
- To capture and detain non-storm water flows until proper cleaning operations occur.
- When site conditions or construction sequencing require adjustments or relocation of the barrier to meet changing field conditions and needs during construction.
- To temporarily close or continue broken, damaged or incomplete curbs.
- This BMP may be implemented on a project-by-project basis in addition to other BMPs when determined necessary and feasible by the Engineer.

Limitations

- Limit the drainage area upstream of the barrier to 5 acres.
- Degraded sandbags may rupture when removed, spilling sand.
- Installation can be labor intensive.
- Limited durability for long term projects.
- When used to detain concentrated flows, maintenance requirements increase.

Standards and Specifications

Materials

- *Sandbag Material:* Sandbag shall be woven polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide fabric, minimum unit weight 135 g/m² (four ounces per square yard), mullen burst strength exceeding 2,070 kPa (300 psi) in conformance with the requirements in ASTM designation D3786, and ultraviolet stability exceeding 70 percent in conformance with the requirements in ASTM designation D4355. Use of burlap is not acceptable.
- *Sandbag Size:* Each sand-filled bag shall have a length of 450 mm (18 in), width of 300 mm (12 in), thickness of 75 mm (3 in), and a mass of approximately 15 kg (33 lb.). Bag dimensions are nominal, and may vary based on locally available materials. Alternative bag sizes shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to deployment.

Sand Bag Barrier

- *Fill Material:* All sandbag fill material shall be non-cohesive, Class 1 or Class 2 permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, conforming to the provisions in Section 68-1.025 “Permeable Material”, of the Standard Specifications. The requirements for the Durability Index and Sand Equivalent do not apply. Fill material is subject to approval by the Engineer.

Installation

When used as a linear control for sediment removal:

- Install along a level contour.
- Turn ends of sandbag row up slope to prevent flow around ends.
- Generally, sandbag barriers shall be used in conjunction with temporary soil stabilization controls up slope to provide effective control.

When used for concentrated flows:

- Stack sandbags to required height using a pyramid approach.
- Upper rows of sandbags shall overlap joints in lower rows.
- Construct sandbag barriers with a setback of at least 3 feet from the toe of a slope.
- Where it is determined to be not practicable due to specific site conditions, the sandbag barrier may be constructed at the toe of the slope, but shall be constructed as far from the toe of the slope as practicable.

Maintenance and Inspection

- Inspect sandbag barriers before and after each rainfall event, and weekly throughout the rainy season.
- Reshape or replace sandbags as needed, or as directed by the Engineer.
- Repair washouts or other damages as needed, or as directed by the Engineer.
- Inspect sandbag barriers for sediment accumulations and remove sediments when accumulation reaches one-third the barrier height. Removed sediment shall be incorporated in the project at locations designated by the Engineer or disposed of outside the highway right-of-way in conformance with the Standard Specifications.
- Remove sandbags when no longer needed. Remove sediment accumulation, and clean, re-grade, and stabilize the area.

Storm Drain Inlet Protection



5.3.9 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Definition

A sediment filter or a temporary or permanent detention area around a storm drain drop inlet.

Purpose

- Prevent sediment from entering storm drain system.

Appropriate Applications

- Use where storm drains are operational prior to permanent stabilization of disturbed drainage area.

Limitations

- Ponding can occur at the inlet with possible short term flooding.
- Can typically handle limited volumes of runoff and sediment. Therefore, requires frequent maintenance. If larger volumes of runoff are anticipated, direct runoff into Desilting Basins or Sediment Traps.

Standards and Specifications

Planning Considerations

- Identify existing and/ or proposed storm drain inlets that must be protected during storm events.
- Inlet protection is only appropriate for drainage areas of less than 1 acre. Route storm water to other sediment trapping devices for areas larger than 1 acre.
- Ensure that ponding will not encroach into highway traffic.

Materials:

Gravel or stone filters

- Gravel or stone filters may be held in place by wire mesh, concrete block or contained in bags.
- Gravel or stone shall be washed to remove sand and sediment that could wash into the storm drain system.

Filter Fabric

- Filter Fabric may be secured over the top of a drainage inlet with rocks or placed around the inlet and installed using silt fence specifications.
- Do not place fabric under the grate as the collected sediment may fall into the drain when the fabric is retrieved.
- Fabric placed on inlets surrounded by concrete or asphalt shall be anchored sufficiently to prevent runoff from pulling fabric away from inlet.
- Commercially available filter fabric inlet protection shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.

Sediment logs

- Sediment logs may be wrapped around storm drain inlets because of their flexible nature.
- Secure with stakes if inlet apron is not paved.

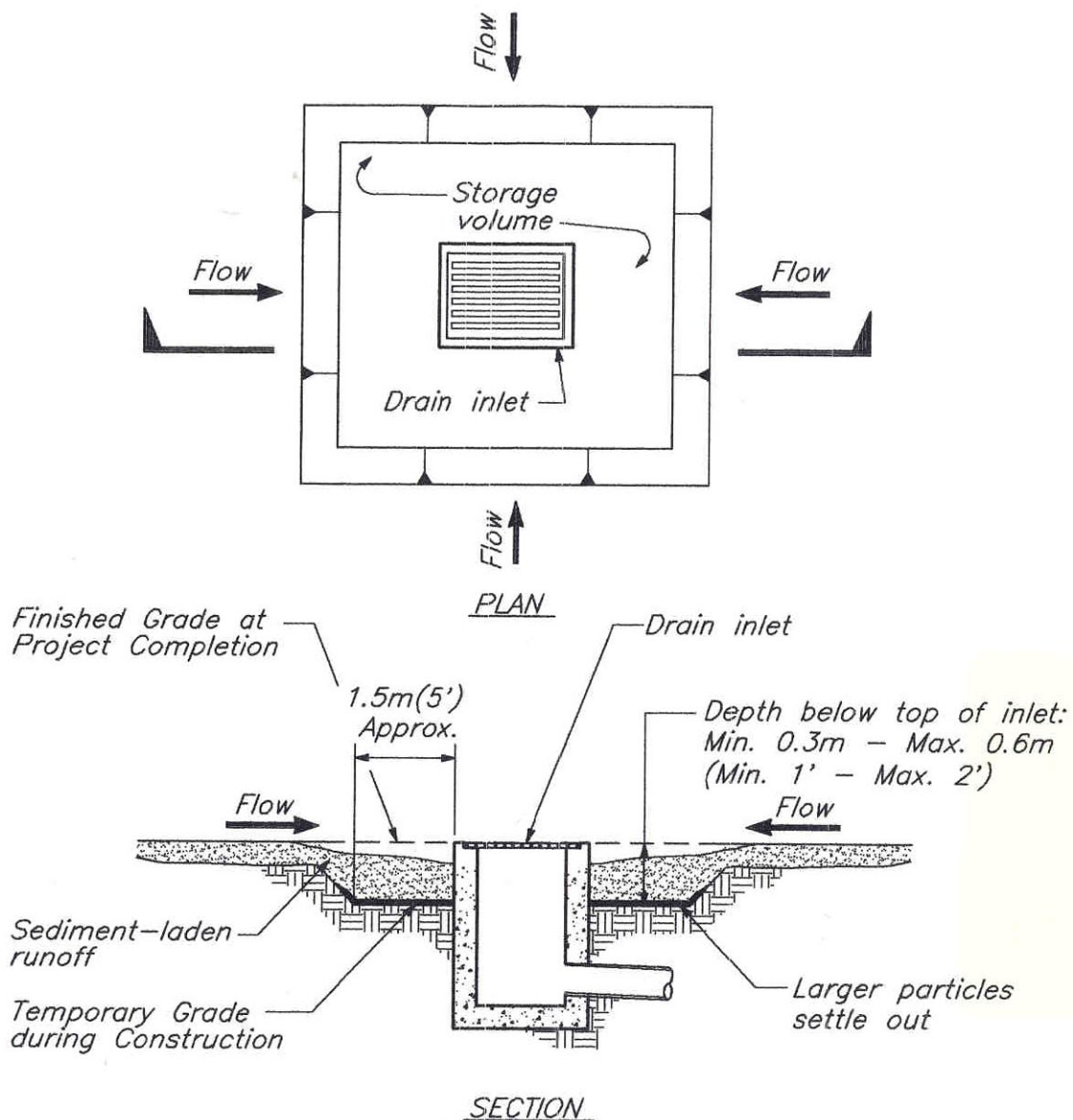
Excavated drop inlet sediment traps

- Excavated drop inlet sediment traps are appropriate when inlet is not surrounded by concrete or asphalt and drainage area is not greater than 1 acre.
- Inlet sediment traps should include sediment sumps of 1-2 feet in depth with side slopes a maximum of 1:2(v:h).

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Inspections and Maintenance

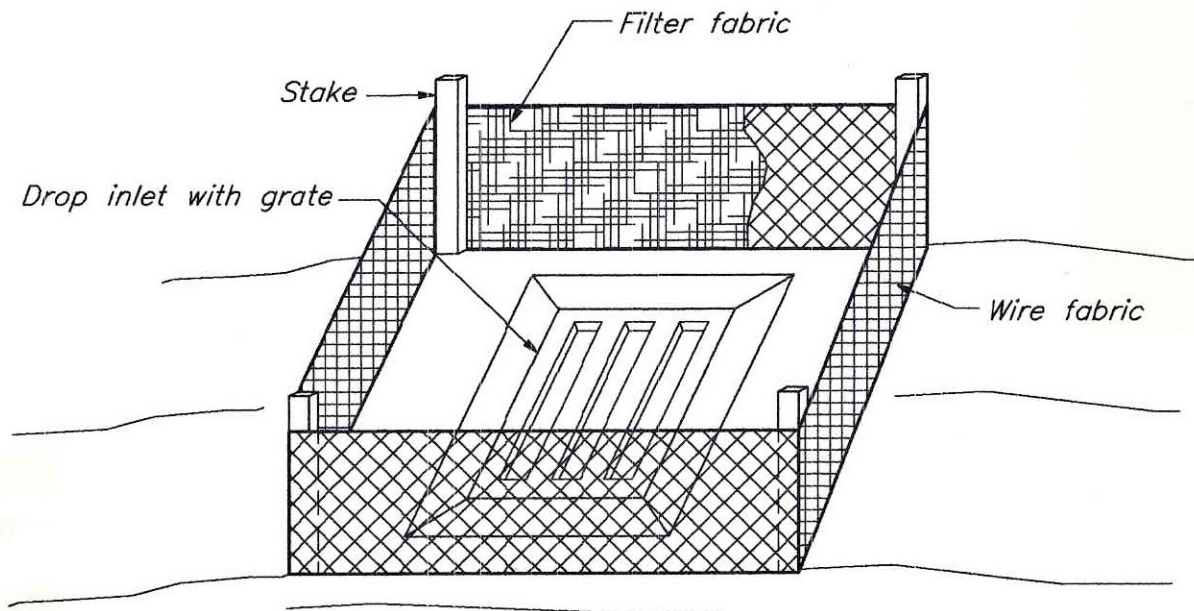
- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Inspect for damage, failure to filter sediment, accumulation of sediment that should be removed, and damage from temporary flooding that may have occurred during a storm event. Repair as necessary.
- Replace filter fabric if it becomes clogged.
- Remove sediment after each rainfall event and as specified in the contract documents or as directed by the Engineer.
- Remove all inlet protection devices within 30 days after site is stabilized or when inlet protection is no longer needed. Regrade and stabilize disturbed areas as necessary.



This method of inlet protection is applicable where heavy flows are expected and where an overflow capability and ease of maintenance are desirable.

STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

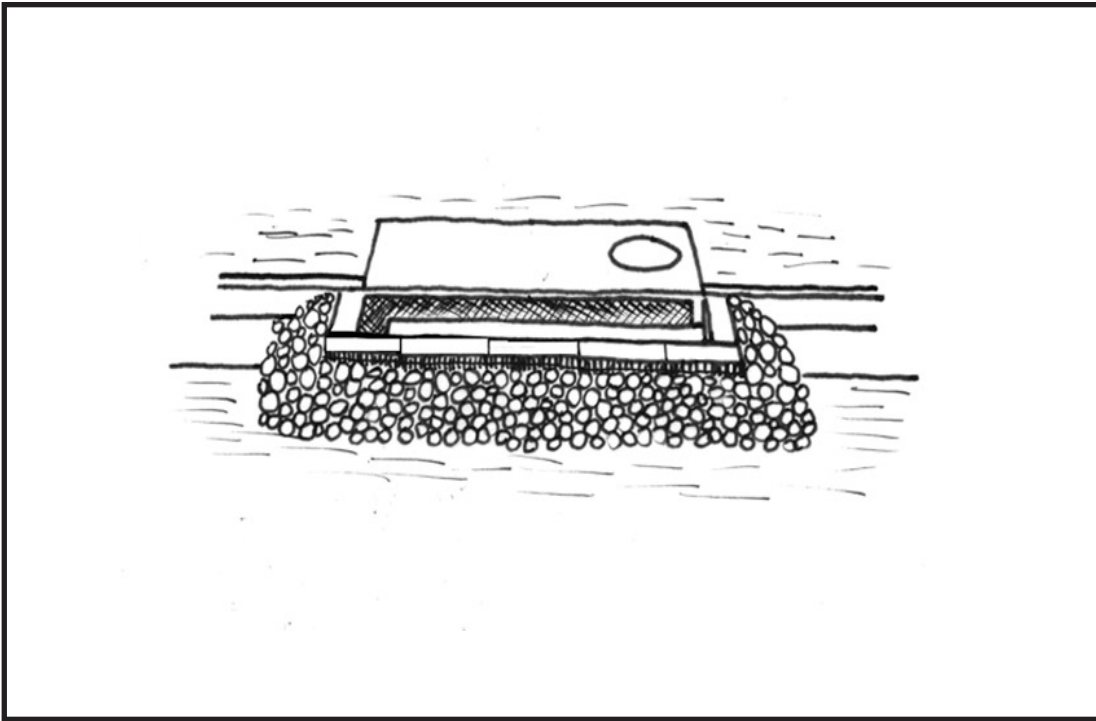
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PERSPECTIVE

STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
not to scale

Curb Inlet Protection



5.3.10 Curb Inlet Protection

Definition

A temporary filtering device placed around completed curb inlets before final stabilization has been achieved.

Purpose

- To prevent sediment from entering the storm water system.

Appropriate Applications

- Where completed curb inlets are exposed to sediment-laden runoff from adjacent areas that have not been permanently stabilized.

Limitations

- Requires constant maintenance to keep accumulated sediment out of vehicular travel lanes and storm sewer system.
- Are easily damaged on roads open to the public.
- Can cause ponding in travel lanes during storm events.
- Typically ineffective on slopes steeper than 5%: runoff bypasses the inlet and continues downhill.

Standards and Specifications

Materials

- Gravel or stone held in place by wire mesh, concrete block or contained in bags is the traditional method of protecting curb inlets from sediment. Gravel or stone should be washed to remove sand and sediment that could wash into the storm drain system.
- The erosion control industry has developed two types of products for this purpose: (1) filtering devices that remain at street level and are installed across the curb inlet; (2) filtering devices that are placed within the catch basin. Follow manufacturer's specifications when installing specific curb inlet protection products.

Inspections and Maintenance

- Follow inspection schedule required in CGP Part IV.H.
- Inspect for damage, failure to filter sediment, accumulation of sediment that should be removed, and damage from temporary flooding that may have occurred during a storm event.
- Repair as necessary.